

STN Columbus

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:46:36 ON 04 MAR 2002

=> fil capl uspatfull

=> s silicone polyether

L1 629 SILICONE POLYETHER

=> s linear (w) l1

L2 8 LINEAR (W) L1

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 8 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-3

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59998 USPATFULL

TITLE: Mixtures of silicone elastomers

INVENTOR(S): Lin, Zuchen, Midland, MI, United States

Schulz, Jr., William James, Midland, MI, United States

Smith, Janet Mary, Bay City, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, MI, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6221979 | B1 | 20010424 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1999-435044 | | 19991108 (9) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Dawson, Robert | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Zimmer, Marc S. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | De Cesare, James L. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 18 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 453 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A new composition of matter is a blend of (i) a crosslinked elastomeric silicone polyether and (ii) a crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms. The new composition can be used in preparing water-in-oil emulsions, and clear solutions containing an oil(s) or an oil-soluble active ingredient(s).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . delivering water soluble active ingredients such as Vitamin C and α -hydroxy acids. In addition, it has been demonstrated that certain linear silicone polyethers can be used in place of one of the silicone elastomers in forming these new blends.

SUMM The patents further fail to suggest as a second new composition of matter, a blend of (i) a linear silicone polyether, and (ii) the crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms. In addition, the patents fail to suggest. . .

SUMM . . . embodiment of the invention, a second new composition of matter is provided, and it is a blend of (i) a linear silicone polyether, and (ii) the crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms.

SUMM . . . use a silicone polyether that is not a crosslinked elastomer. In a second embodiment of the present invention, therefore, a linear silicone polyether can be substituted for the crosslinked elastomeric silicone polyether. One such linear silicone polyether has a structure generally corresponding to the formula: ##STR1##

SUMM . . . about 3,000. Most preferably, p should be 4 to 60, and s should be 0 to 60. These types of linear silicone polyethers are generally known in the art, and are commercially available from global sources such as the Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, . . .

DETD . . . having 16 carbon atoms used in Example 1 were weighed into a blender cup, along with 6.7 gram of a linear silicone polyether instead of a crosslinked elastomeric silicone polyether. The linear silicone polyether had a viscosity of about 1,700 centistoke (mm /s), and a structure generally corresponding to the formula shown previously, in. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

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10. A composition of matter comprising a blend of (i) a linear silicone polyether, and (ii) a crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms, the linear silicone polyether (i) and the alpha, omega-diene crosslinked elastomeric silicone (ii) being present in the blend in a weight ratio of 4:1. . . .
11. A composition according to claim 10 in which the linear silicone polyether (i) has the formula: ##STR2## where R is an alkyl group of one to six carbon atoms; R is the. . . .

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:19385 USPATFULL
TITLE: Vacuum process for the manufacture of
siloxane-oxyalkylene copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Crane, William E., Sistersville, WV, United States
Austin, Paul E., Williamstown, WV, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OSi Specialties, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|---|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5869727 | | 19990209 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1997-908605 | | 19970808 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Shaver, Paul F. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Welch, II, Edward K., Reiskind, Andrew S., Witkowski, Timothy X. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 29 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1090 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is an improved process for the manufacture of silicone containing copolymers via a hydrosilation reaction, in which the catalyzed reaction of organohydrosiloxane and olefinic polyether is carried out at between 20°-120° C., preferably 70°-120° C., under a vacuum between 750-1 mmHg. The reaction under these conditions results in a copolymer of a higher quality as compared to copolymers made by the traditional method without the benefit of a vacuum. If desired, the reaction can be taken to its clear point in a volatile compatibilizing solvent (for example toluene, xylene, or isopropyl alcohol), this solvent can then be removed from the reaction system, and another less volatile solvent, such as dipropylene glycol or polypropylene glycol, may then be added.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . useful in a variety of applications in which they come in contact with water or other protic solvents wherein hydrolyzable linear silicone polyether copolymers would be unstable and, thus, not suitable. Applications entailing water contact include aqueous foaming and thickening agents, water soluble. . . .

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:428185 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67248
TITLE: Lipsticks containing silicones
INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Kunihiro; Yamazaki, Kazunori; Nanba, Tomyuki;
Hineno, Teruhiko; Nakamura, Tetsuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| AB | JP 08092037 | A2 | 19960409 | JP 1994-227115 | 19940921 |
| | Lipsticks contain linear silicones, polyether-modified silicones, and cyclosilicones. The lipsticks adhere well to lips and give gloss to the lips. Lipsticks contg. di-Me polysiloxane 4, polyether-modified silicone 15, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 61, ceresin wax 15 wt.%, etc. | | | | |

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were formulated.

AB Lipsticks contain linear silicones, polyether-modified silicones, and cyclosilicones. The lipsticks adhere well to lips and give gloss to the lips. Lipsticks contg. di-Me polysiloxane 4, polyether-modified silicone 15, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 61, ceresin wax 15 wt.%, etc. were formulated.

IT Cyclosiloxanes
Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Cosmetics
(lipsticks, lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(polyether-, lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, lipsticks contg. linear silicones
. polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Polyethers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(siloxane-, lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 556-67-2,
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 9016-00-6, Dimethyl siloxane 31900-57-9,
Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer 157478-91-6D, trimethylsilyl terminated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

=> d ibib abs kwic 4-8

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:65602 USPATFULL

TITLE: UV-curable epoxysilicone-polyether block copolymers combined with UV-detectable dye-marker

INVENTOR(S): Eckberg, Richard P., Saratoga Springs, NY, United States

Agars, Robert F., Clifton Park, NY, United States
Shepherd, Brian D., Clifton Park, NY, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|---|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5539013 | | 19960723 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-357554 | | 19941216 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-56634, filed on 3 May 1993, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-802679, filed on 5 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5227410 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Berman, Susan W. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 2 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 942 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to silicone-polyether linear block copolymers of the formula ##STR1## wherein, R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl, alkoxyl or haloalkyl radical or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl or alkoxyl radical, or a

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monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

provided that at least two R or R groups are either hydrogen or monovalent epoxy-functional organic radicals;

R is a divalent alkylene radical;

R is a C2-6) alkyl or alkoxyl radical;

n is a positive integer of about 4 to about 400;

m is a whole number of from 0 to about 50; and,

each of R, R, R, and R, may be unsubstituted or substituted. The invention also relates to UV-curable compositions comprising the above-described compound, with or without a UV-detectable dye marker, and a process for making such a compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . be the same or different. The formula of compound (I) is a number average formula, and the invention also incorporates linear silicone-polyether block copolymers in which compounds based on the formula of compound I are linked either in end-to-end or branched form,.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:72118 USPATFULL

TITLE: UV-curable epoxysilicone-polyether block copolymers

INVENTOR(S): Eckberg, Richard P., Saratoga Springs, NY, United States

Agars, Robert F., Clifton Park, NY, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5240971 | | 19930831 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-802681 | | 19911205 (7) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Berman, Susan | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 11 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 918 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to silicone-polyether linear block copolymers of the formula ##STR1## wherein, R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl, alkoxyl or haloalkyl radical or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl or alkoxyl radical, or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

provided that at least two R or R groups are either hydrogen or monovalent epoxy-functional organic radicals;

R is a divalent alkylene radical;

R is a C2-6) alkyl or alkoxyl radical;

n is a positive integer of about 4 to about 400;

m is a whole number of from 0 to about 50; and, each of R, R, R and R may be unsubstituted or substituted. The invention also relates to UV-curable compositions comprising the above-described compound, with or without a UV-detectable dye marker, and a process for making such a compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . be the same or different. The formula of compound (I) is a number average formula, and the invention also incorporates linear silicone-polyether block copolymers in which compounds based on the formula of compound I are linked either in end-to-end or branched form,.

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L3 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:56952 USPATFULL
TITLE: UV-curable epoxysilicone-polyether block copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Eckberg, Richard P., Saratoga Springs, NY, United States
Agars, Robert F., Clifton Park, NY, United States
Shepherd, Brian D., Clifton Park, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5227410 | | 19930713 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-802679 | | 19911205 (7) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | McCamish, Marion E. | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Berman, Susan | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 14 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 915 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to silicone-polyether linear block copolymers of the formula ##STR1## wherein, R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl, alkoxy or haloalkyl radical or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl or alkoxy radical, or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

provided that at least two R or R groups are either hydrogen or monovalent epoxy-functional organic radicals;

R is a divalent alkylene radical;

R is a C2-6) alkyl or alkoxy radical;

n is a positive integer of about 4 to about 400;

m is a whole number of from 0 to about 50; and,

each of R, R, R and R may be unsubstituted or substituted. The invention also relates to UV-curable compositions comprising the above-described compound, with or without a UV-detectable dye marker, and a process for making such a compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . be the same or different The formula of compound (I) is a number average formula, and the invention also incorporates linear silicone-polyether block copolymers in which compounds based on the formula of compound I are linked either in end-to-end or branched form,.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:65920 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polyurethanes and their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Schilling, Jr., Curtis L., Croton-On-Hudson, NY, United States
Eschbach, C. Scott, Stormville, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4242466 | | 19801230 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1979-3818 | | 19790116 (6) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1978-891044, | | filed on 28 Mar 1978, now patented, Pat. No. US 4150048 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Shaver, Paul F. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Gallagher, Richard J. | | |

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NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 967

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Organic ethers including polyethers having two CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups per molecule wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group are reacted with organohydrosiloxanes under hydrosilation reaction conditions in the presence of a platinum catalyst preferably a neutral platinum catalyst, to form very useful nonhydrolyzable siloxane block copolymers. Novel nonhydrolyzable linear block copolymers substantially free of silicon-bonded hydrogen are obtained with linear dihydropolyorganosiloxane reactants and linear ethers or polyethers. The linear block copolymers made with the linear dihydrosiloxanes and polyethers are particularly useful as surfactants and foam stabilizers for the preparation of polyurethane foams. The very low degree (if any) of isomerization of the CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- group to unreactive species during the hydrosilation reaction results in the unexpectedly high molecular weight of the copolymers of the present invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . molecular weight. The utilization of such products has been somewhat limited by the fact that the only high molecular weight linear silicone-polyether block copolymers available in commercial quantities are hydrolyzable in nature, i.e., the siloxane and polyether groups are connected by .tbd.SiOC.tbd. . . .
SUMM . . . of ethers and polyethers having CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups during hydrosilation permits the preparation of high molecular weight nonhydrolyzable linear silicone-polyether copolymers of the (AB) structure. These linear copolymers are novel compositions of matter, with properties unattainable by prior art approaches. . . .
SUMM . . . useful in a variety of applications in which they come into contact with water or other protic solvents wherein hydrolyzable linear silicone polyether copolymers would be unstable and, thus, not suitable. Applications entailing water contact include aqueous foaming and thickening agents, water soluble. . . .

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:19205 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nonhydrolyzable siloxane block copolymers of organosiloxanes and organic ethers
INVENTOR(S): Schilling, Jr., Curtis L., Croton-on-Hudson, NY, United States
Eschbach, C. Scott, Stormville, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4150048 | | 19790417 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1978-891044 | | 19780328 (5) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Shaver, Paul F. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Gallagher, Richard J. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 20 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 12 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1005 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Organic ethers including polyethers having two CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups per molecule wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group are reacted with organohydrosiloxanes under hydrosilation reaction conditions in the presence of a platinum catalyst preferably a neutral platinum catalyst, to form very useful nonhydrolyzable siloxane block copolymers. Novel nonhydrolyzable linear block copolymers substantially free of silicon-bonded hydrogen are obtained with linear dihydropolyorganosiloxane reactants and linear ethers or polyethers. The linear block copolymers made with the linear dihydrosiloxanes and polyethers are particularly useful as surfactants and foam stabilizers for the preparation of polyurethane foams. The very low degree (if any) of isomerization of the CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- group to unreactive species during the hydrosilation reaction results in the unexpectedly high molecular weight of the copolymers of the

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present invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . molecular weight. The utilization of such products have been somewhat limited by the fact that the only high molecular weight linear silicone-polyether block copolymers available in commercial quantities are hydrolyzable in nature, i.e., the siloxane and polyether groups are connected by .tbd.SiOC.tbd.. . .

SUMM . . . of ethers and polyethers having CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups during hydrosilation permits the preparation of high molecular weight nonhydrolyzable linear silicone-polyether copolymers of the (AB) structure. These linear copolymers are novel compositions of matter, with properties unattainable by prior art approaches.. . .

SUMM . . . useful in a variety of applications in which they come into contact with water or other protic solvents wherein hydrolyzable linear silicone polyether copolymers would be unstable and, thus, not suitable. Applications entailing water contact include aqueous foaming and thickening agents, water soluble. . .

=> s l1 (s) surfac?
L4 248 L1 (S) SURFAC?

=> s linear (s) l4
L5 23 LINEAR (S) L4

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:46:36 ON 04 MAR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:48:48 ON 04 MAR 2002

L1 629 S SILICONE POLYETHER
L2 8 S LINEAR (W) L1
L3 8 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 248 S L1 (S) SURFAC?
L5 23 S LINEAR (S) L4

=> s l5 not l3
L6 20 L5 NOT L3

=> dup rem l6; focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 19 DUP REM L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 19 FOCUS L7 1-

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 19 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):n

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:401603 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:32964
TITLE: Durable hydrophilic silicone polyether block copolymer coating for textiles
INVENTOR(S): Phillips, Christine J.; McGrath, Barbara Eileen; Nye, Susan Adams
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Co., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 924239 | A1 | 19990623 | EP 1998-309967 | 19981204 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |

STN Columbus

JP 11240954 A2 19990907 JP 1998-361751 19981221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-995389 19971222

AB Low mol. wt. **silicone polyether ABA type block copolymer surfactants** wherein a linear polysiloxane is terminated at each end by a polyether moiety derived from ethylene oxide are useful to impart a hydrophilic coating to the surface of either woven or nonwoven fabrics. An ethylene oxide-dimethylsilanediol block copolymer was used to impart hydrophilicity to a nonwoven polypropylene fabric.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Low mol. wt. **silicone polyether ABA type block copolymer surfactants** wherein a linear polysiloxane is terminated at each end by a polyether moiety derived from ethylene oxide are useful to impart a hydrophilic coating to the surface of either woven or nonwoven fabrics. An ethylene oxide-dimethylsilanediol block copolymer was used to impart hydrophilicity to a nonwoven polypropylene fabric.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:885324 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:10939
TITLE: Clear silicone microemulsions
INVENTOR(S): Hill, Randall Myron; Lin, Zuchen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corp., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 1159953 | A2 | 20011205 | EP 2001-303534 | 20010418 |
| EP 1159953 | A3 | 20020102 | | |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----------|----------------|----------|
| JP 2002003719 | A2 | 20020109 | JP 2001-115199 | 20010413 |
|---------------|----|----------|----------------|----------|

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-575258 A 20000522

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:10939

AB Spontaneously formed highly stable clear water-in-oil microemulsions contg. only small amts. of water can be prepd. by combining and simply hand shaking 0.1-9% water, >80% a volatile cyclic alkyl siloxane or volatile linear alkyl siloxane, and 3-10% certain **silicone polyether surfactants**. The microemulsions are useful in personal-care applications. Thus, silicone polyether 0.3140, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 2.7197, and water 0.1552 g were mixed in a vial until a single phase clear microemulsion was formed. This microemulsion contained 85.3% decamethylcyclopentasiloxane.

AB Spontaneously formed highly stable clear water-in-oil microemulsions contg. only small amts. of water can be prepd. by combining and simply hand shaking 0.1-9% water, >80% a volatile cyclic alkyl siloxane or volatile linear alkyl siloxane, and 3-10% certain **silicone polyether surfactants**. The microemulsions are useful in personal-care applications. Thus, silicone polyether 0.3140, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 2.7197, and water 0.1552 g were mixed in a vial until a single phase clear microemulsion was formed. This microemulsion contained 85.3% decamethylcyclopentasiloxane.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:287186 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:331316
TITLE: Clear silicone gels and use in antiperspirants
INVENTOR(S): Hill, Randal M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

STN Columbus

US 5623017 A 19970422 US 1996-598451 19960208
EP 789061 A1 19970813 EP 1997-300724 19970205
EP 789061 B1 19991229

R: DE, FR, GB, IT

JP 09241513 A2 19970916 JP 1997-25470 19970207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-598451 19960208

AB A thermodynamically stable transparent gel is produced by combining a ternary mixt. of (i) H₂O; (ii) a volatile cyclic Me siloxane or volatile linear Me siloxane; and (iii) a silicone polyether surfactant. The amts. of each component, the particular type of silicone polyether surfactant used, and the order of addn. of the components, influence the type of optically clear gel. A clear gel was prepd. by combining octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 70, Me₃SiOSi(Me)[(CH₂)₃(OCH₂CH₂)₁₈OH]OSiMe₃ 45, and water 45 parts.

AB A thermodynamically stable transparent gel is produced by combining a ternary mixt. of (i) H₂O; (ii) a volatile cyclic Me siloxane or volatile linear Me siloxane; and (iii) a silicone polyether surfactant. The amts. of each component, the particular type of silicone polyether surfactant used, and the order of addn. of the components, influence the type of optically clear gel. A clear gel was prepd. by combining octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 70, Me₃SiOSi(Me)[(CH₂)₃(OCH₂CH₂)₁₈OH]OSiMe₃ 45, and water 45 parts.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 19 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:155842 USPATFULL

TITLE: Elastomers from silicone emulsions having self-catalytic crosslinkers

INVENTOR(S): Berg, Daniel Trent, Muskego, WI, United States

Joffre, Eric Jude, Midland, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, MI, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5994459 | | 19991130 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1997-940751 | | 19970930 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-430047, filed on 27 Apr 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5674937 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Moore, Margaret G. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Gearhart, Richard I. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 53 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1323 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A crosslinked polysiloxane dispersion comprising a product of a siloxane polymer or polymer mixture having a viscosity of greater than 5000 mPa.s but less than 500,000 mPa.s, and at least one self catalyzing crosslinker, a surfactant, and water.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . for preparing an aqueous crosslinked silicone dispersion that withstands freeze/thaw cycling. The freeze/thaw stability is achieved though judicious selection of surfactants. In general, surfactants improve the freeze/thaw properties of the resulting elastomers if the surfactant could emulsify the polydiorganosiloxane, and if the surfactant is not selected from the group of surfactants alkyl sulfates, linear alkylbenzene sulfonates, alkyl sulfonates, and taurates. The surfactants which achieve desirable freeze/thaw results include non-ionic surfactants, such as ethoxylated alcohols and esters, polyoxypropylene compounds, amine oxides and fatty acid esters of polyhydric alcohols, cationic surfactants such as monoalkyl and dialkyl quaternary ammonium salts, amphoteric surfactants such as sulfobetaines, silicone surfactants such as silicone polyethers, fluorosurfactants, and certain anionic surfactants such as sulfosuccinamates, paraffin sulfonates, phosphoric esters and carboxylates. The aforementioned surfactants or classes of surfactants can all favorably influence the number of freeze/thaw cycles.

SUMM Specific anionic surfactants that will improve the clarity of the elastomeric film resulting from the composition of the present invention include sulfuric acid. . . sulfosuccinamates; sulfonated ethers; paraffin sulfonates, i.e. sulfoxidation of n-paraffins via UV/SO₃

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secondary alkane sulfonates (e.g. Hoechst SAS); a-olefin sulfonates; and linear alkylpolyether sulfonates. Specific non-ionic surfactants that will improve clarity include polyoxyethylene compounds, such as ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated esters and ethoxylated amides. Rake or comb type silicone polyether surfactants will also improve the clarity of the film, as will sulfonic and nonionic fluoro surfactants.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 19 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:91592 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Elastomers from silicone emulsions having self-catalytic crosslinkers
 INVENTOR(S): Berg, Daniel Trent, Muskego, WI, United States
 Joffre, Eric Jude, Midland, MI, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, MI, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5674937 | | 19971007 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-430047 | | 19950427 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Dean, Karen A. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Gearhart, Richard I. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 39 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1309 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A crosslinked polysiloxane dispersion comprising a product of a siloxane polymer or polymer mixture having a viscosity of greater than 5000 mPa.s but less than 500,000 mPa.s, and at least one self catalyzing crosslinker, a surfactant, and water.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . for preparing an aqueous crosslinked silicone dispersion that withstands freeze/thaw cycling. The freeze/thaw stability is achieved through judicious selection of surfactants. In general, surfactants improve the freeze/thaw properties of the resulting elastomers if the surfactant could emulsify the polydiorganosiloxane, and if the surfactant is not selected from the group of surfactants alkyl sulfates, linear alkylbenzene sulfonates, alkyl sulfonates, and taurates. The surfactants which achieve desirable freeze/thaw results include non-ionic surfactants, such as ethoxylated alcohols and esters, polyoxypropylene compounds, amine oxides and fatty acid esters of polyhydric alcohols, cationic surfactants such as monoalkyl and dialkyl quaternary ammonium salts, amphoteric surfactants such as sulfobetaines, silicone surfactants such as silicone polyethers, fluorosurfactants, and certain anionic surfactants such as sulfosuccinamates, paraffin sulfonates, phosphoric esters and carboxylates. The aforereferenced surfactants or classes of surfactants can all favorably influence the number of freeze/thaw cycles.

SUMM Specific anionic surfactants that will improve the clarity of the elastomeric film resulting from the composition of the present invention include sulfuric acid. . . sulfosuccinamates; sulfonated ethers; paraffin sulfonates, i.e. sulfoxidation of n-paraffins via UV/SO3 secondary alkane sulfonates (e.g. Hoechst SAS); a-olefin sulfonates; and linear alkylpolyether sulfonates. Specific non-ionic surfactants that will improve clarity include polyoxyethylene compounds, such as ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated esters and ethoxylated amides. Rake or comb type silicone polyether surfactants will also improve the clarity of the film, as will sulfonic and nonionic fluoro surfactants.

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=> index bioscience

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,
BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,
DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...'

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61 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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=> s silicone polyether

0* FILE ADISNEWS
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2 FILE CABA
1 FILE CANCERLIT
158 FILE CAPLUS
1 FILE CEABA-VTB
7 FILE CIN
7 FILE CROPU
1 FILE DDFU
1 FILE DRUGU
6 FILE EMBASE

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99 FILE IFIPAT
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2 FILE KOSMET
1 FILE LIFESCI
4 FILE MEDLINE
7 FILE PASCAL
20 FILE PROMT
10 FILE SCISEARCH
11 FILE TOXCENTER
34 FILE TOXLIT
471 FILE USPATFULL
2 FILE USPAT2
119 FILE WPIDS
119 FILE WPINDEX

28 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE SILICONE POLYETHER

=> s linear silicone polyether

0* FILE ADISNEWS
1 FILE CAPLUS
25 FILES SEARCHED...
1 FILE IFIPAT
43 FILES SEARCHED...
1 FILE TOXLIT
7 FILE USPATFULL
1 FILE WPIDS
1 FILE WPINDEX

6 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE LINEAR SILICONE POLYETHER

=> d rank

F1 7 USPATFULL
F2 1 CAPLUS
F3 1 IFIPAT
F4 1 TOXLIT
F5 1 WPIDS
F6 1 WPINDEX

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=> fil f1-6

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 19:20:42 ON 04 MAR 2002
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FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 19:20:42 ON 04 MAR 2002
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

FILE 'TOXLIT' ENTERED AT 19:20:42 ON 04 MAR 2002

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 19:20:42 ON 04 MAR 2002
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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

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L3 11 L2

=> dup rem l3

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 9 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL

DUPLICATE 1

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59998 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Mixtures of silicone elastomers
 INVENTOR(S): Lin, Zuchen, Midland, MI, United States
 Schulz, Jr., William James, Midland, MI, United States
 Smith, Janet Mary, Bay City, MI, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, MI, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6221979 | B1 | 20010424 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1999-435044 | | 19991108 (9) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Dawson, Robert | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Zimmer, Marc S. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | De Cesare, James L. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 18 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 453 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A new composition of matter is a blend of (i) a crosslinked elastomeric silicone polyether and (ii) a crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms. The new composition can be used in preparing water-in-oil emulsions, and clear solutions containing an oil(s) or an oil-soluble active ingredient(s).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . delivering water soluble active ingredients such as Vitamin C and α -hydroxy acids. In addition, it has been demonstrated that certain linear silicone polyethers can be used in place of one of the silicone elastomers in forming these new blends.

SUMM The patents further fail to suggest as a second new composition of matter, a blend of (i) a linear silicone polyether, and (ii) the crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms. In addition, the patents fail to suggest. . .

SUMM . . . embodiment of the invention, a second new composition of matter is provided, and it is a blend of (i) a linear silicone polyether, and (ii) the crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms.

SUMM . . . use a silicone polyether that is not a crosslinked elastomer. In a second embodiment of the present invention, therefore, a linear silicone polyether can be substituted for the crosslinked elastomeric silicone polyether. One such linear silicone polyether has a structure generally corresponding to the formula: ##STR1##

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SUMM . . . about 3,000. Most preferably, p should be 4 to 60, and s should be 0 to 60. These types of linear silicone polyethers are generally known in the art, and are commercially available from global sources such as the Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, . . .

DETD . . . having 16 carbon atoms used in Example 1 were weighed into a blender cup, along with 6.7 gram of a linear silicone polyether instead of a crosslinked elastomeric silicone polyether. The linear silicone polyether had a viscosity of about 1,700 centistoke (mm /s), and a structure generally corresponding to the formula shown previously, in. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
 10. A composition of matter comprising a blend of (i) a linear silicone polyether, and (ii) a crosslinked elastomeric silicone containing alkyl groups having 3-40 carbon atoms, the linear silicone polyether (i) and the alpha, omega-diene crosslinked elastomeric silicone (ii) being present in the blend in a weight ratio of 4:1. . .
 11. A composition according to claim 10 in which the linear silicone polyether (i) has the formula: ##STR2## where R is an alkyl group of one to six carbon atoms; R is the. . .

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:19385 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Vacuum process for the manufacture of siloxane-oxyalkylene copolymers
 INVENTOR(S): Crane, William E., Sistersville, WV, United States
 Austin, Paul E., Williamstown, WV, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OSi Specialties, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5869727 | | 19990209 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1997-908605 | | 19970808 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Shaver, Paul F. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Welch, II, Edward K., Reiskind, Andrew S., Witkowski, Timothy X. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 29 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1090 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is an improved process for the manufacture of silicone containing copolymers via a hydrosilation reaction, in which the catalyzed reaction of organohydrosiloxane and olefinic polyether is carried out at between 20°-120° C., preferably 70°-120° C., under a vacuum between 750-1 mmHg. The reaction under these conditions results in a copolymer of a higher quality as compared to copolymers made by the traditional method without the benefit of a vacuum. If desired, the reaction can be taken to its clear point in a volatile compatibilizing solvent (for example toluene, xylene, or isopropyl alcohol), this solvent can then be removed from the reaction system, and another less volatile solvent, such as dipropylene glycol or polypropylene glycol, may then be added.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . useful in a variety of applications in which they come in contact with water or other protic solvents wherein hydrolyzable linear silicone polyether copolymers would be unstable and, thus, not suitable. Applications entailing water contact include aqueous foaming and thickening agents, water soluble. . .

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:65602 USPATFULL
 TITLE: UV-curable epoxysilicone-polyether block copolymers combined with UV-detectable dye-marker
 INVENTOR(S): Eckberg, Richard P., Saratoga Springs, NY, United States
 Agars, Robert F., Clifton Park, NY, United States
 Shepherd, Brian D., Clifton Park, NY, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

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| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|---|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5539013 | | 19960723 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-357554 | | 19941216 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-56634, filed on 3 May 1993, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-802679, filed on 5 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5227410 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Berman, Susan W. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 2 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 942 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to silicone-polyether linear block copolymers of the formula ##STR1## wherein, R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl, alkoxy or haloalkyl radical or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl or alkoxy radical, or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

provided that at least two R or R groups are either hydrogen or monovalent epoxy-functional organic radicals;

R is a divalent alkylene radical;

R is a C2-6) alkyl or alkoxy radical;

n is a positive integer of about 4 to about 400;

m is a whole number of from 0 to about 50; and,

each of R, R, R, and R, may be unsubstituted or substituted The invention also relates to UV-curable compositions comprising the above-described compound, with or without a UV-detectable dye marker, and a process for making such a compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . be the same or different. The formula of compound (I) is a number average formula, and the invention also incorporates linear silicone-polyether block copolymers in which compounds based on the formula of compound I are linked either in end-to-end or branched form,.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:428185 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67248
TITLE: Lipsticks containing silicones
INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Kunihiro; Yamazaki, Kazunori; Nanba, Tomyuki; Hineno, Teruhiko; Nakamura, Tetsuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | JP 08092037 | A2 | 19960409 | JP 1994-227115 | 19940921 |
| AB | Lipsticks contain linear silicones, polyether-modified silicones, and cyclosilicones. The lipsticks adhere well to lips and give gloss to the lips. Lipsticks contg. di-Me polysiloxane 4, polyether-modified silicone 15, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 61, ceresin wax 15 wt.%, etc. were formulated. | | | | |
| IT | Cyclosiloxanes Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (lipsticks contg. linear silicones. | | | | |

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polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Cosmetics
(lipsticks, lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(polyether-, lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, lipsticks contg. linear silicones
. polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT Polyethers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(siloxane-, lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 556-67-2,
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 9016-00-6, Dimethyl siloxane 31900-57-9,
Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer 157478-91-6D, trimethylsilyl terminated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(lipsticks contg. linear silicones.
polyether-silicones, and cyclosilicones)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 TOXLIT

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:113258 TOXLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA-125-067248E
TITLE: Lipsticks containing silicones.
AUTHOR: Yoshida K; Yamazaki K; Nanba T; Hineno T; Nakamura T
SOURCE: (1996). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho PATENT NO. 96 92037 04/09/96
(Shiseido Co Ltd).
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CA
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: CA 125:67248
ENTRY MONTH: 199608

AB Lipsticks contain linear silicones, polyether-modified silicones,
and cyclosilicones. The lipsticks adhere well to lips and give gloss to
the lips. Lipsticks contg. di-Me polysiloxane 4, polyether-modified
silicone 15, decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 61, ceresin wax 15 wt.%, etc.
were formulated.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:72118 USPATFULL
TITLE: UV-curable epoxysilicone-polyether block copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Eckberg, Richard P., Saratoga Springs, NY, United
States
Agars, Robert F., Clifton Park, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5240971 | | 19930831 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-802681 | | 19911205 (7) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Berman, Susan | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 11 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 918 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to silicone-polyether linear block copolymers of
the formula ##STR1## wherein, R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl,
alkoxyl or haloalkyl radical or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic
radical;

R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl or alkoxyl radical, or a

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monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

provided that at least two R or R groups are either hydrogen or monovalent epoxy-functional organic radicals;

R is a divalent alkylene radical;

R is a C2-6) alkyl or alkoxy radical;

n is a positive integer of about 4 to about 400;

m is a whole number of from 0 to about 50; and, each of R, R, R and R may be unsubstituted or substituted. The invention also relates to UV-curable compositions comprising the above-described compound, with or without a UV-detectable dye marker, and a process for making such a compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . be the same or different. The formula of compound (I) is a number average formula, and the invention also incorporates linear silicone-polyether block copolymers in which compounds based on the formula of compound I are linked either in end-to-end or branched form,.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:56952 USPATFULL
 TITLE: UV-curable epoxysilicone-polyether block copolymers
 INVENTOR(S): Eckberg, Richard P., Saratoga Springs, NY, United States
 Agars, Robert F., Clifton Park, NY, United States
 Shepherd, Brian D., Clifton Park, NY, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Waterford, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5227410 | | 19930713 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-802679 | | 19911205 (7) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | McCamish, Marion E. | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Berman, Susan | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 14 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 915 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to silicone-polyether linear block copolymers of the formula ##STR1## wherein, R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl, alkoxy or haloalkyl radical or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

R is hydrogen or a C1-8) alkyl or alkoxy radical, or a monovalent epoxy-functional organic radical;

provided that at least two R or R groups are either hydrogen or monovalent epoxy-functional organic radicals;

R is a divalent alkylene radical;

R is a C2-6) alkyl or alkoxy radical;

n is a positive integer of about 4 to about 400;

m is a whole number of from 0 to about 50; and,

each of R, R, R and R may be unsubstituted or substituted. The invention also relates to UV-curable compositions comprising the above-described compound, with or without a UV-detectable dye marker, and a process for making such a compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . be the same or different. The formula of compound (I) is a number average formula, and the invention also incorporates linear silicone-polyether block copolymers in which compounds based on the

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formula of compound I are linked either in end-to-end or branched form,.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:65920 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polyurethanes and their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Schilling, Jr., Curtis L., Croton-On-Hudson, NY, United States
Eschbach, C. Scott, Stormville, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4242466 | | 19801230 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1979-3818 | | 19790116 (6) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1978-891044, filed on 28 Mar 1978, now patented, Pat. No. US 4150048 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Shaver, Paul F. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Gallagher, Richard J. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 6 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 967 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Organic ethers including polyethers having two CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups per molecule wherein R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group are reacted with organohydrosiloxanes under hydrosilation reaction conditions in the presence of a platinum catalyst preferably a neutral platinum catalyst, to form very useful nonhydrolyzable siloxane block copolymers. Novel nonhydrolyzable linear block copolymers substantially free of silicon-bonded hydrogen are obtained with linear dihydropolyorganosiloxane reactants and linear ethers or polyethers. The linear block copolymers made with the linear dihydrosiloxanes and polyethers are particularly useful as surfactants and foam stabilizers for the preparation of polyurethane foams. The very low degree (if any) of isomerization of the CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- group to unreactive species during the hydrosilation reaction results in the unexpectedly high molecular weight of the copolymers of the present invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . molecular weight. The utilization of such products has been somewhat limited by the fact that the only high molecular weight linear silicone-polyether block copolymers available in commercial quantities are hydrolyzable in nature, i.e., the siloxane and polyether groups are connected by .tbd.SiOC.tbd. . . .

SUMM . . . of ethers and polyethers having CH .dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups during hydrosilation permits the preparation of high molecular weight nonhydrolyzable linear silicone-polyether copolymers of the (AB) structure. These linear copolymers are novel compositions of matter, with properties unattainable by prior art approaches. . . .

SUMM . . . useful in a variety of applications in which they come into contact with water or other protic solvents wherein hydrolyzable linear silicone polyether copolymers would be unstable and, thus, not suitable. Applications entailing water contact include aqueous foaming and thickening agents, water soluble. . . .

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:19205 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nonhydrolyzable siloxane block copolymers of organosiloxanes and organic ethers
INVENTOR(S): Schilling, Jr., Curtis L., Croton-on-Hudson, NY, United States
Eschbach, C. Scott, Stormville, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|------------|------|----------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4150048 | | 19790417 |

STN Columbus

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1978-891044 19780328 (5)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shaver, Paul F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gallagher, Richard J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 12
LINE COUNT: 1005

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Organic ethers including polyethers having two CH
.dbd.C(R)CH -- end groups per molecule wherein R is a monovalent
hydrocarbon group are reacted with organohydrosiloxanes under
hydrosilation reaction conditions in the presence of a platinum catalyst
preferably a neutral platinum catalyst, to form very useful
nonhydrolyzable siloxane block copolymers. Novel nonhydrolyzable linear
block copolymers substantially free of silicon-bonded hydrogen are
obtained with linear dihydropolyorganosiloxane reactants and linear
ethers or polyethers. The linear block copolymers made with the linear
dihydrosiloxanes and polyethers are particularly useful as surfactants
and foam stabilizers for the preparation of polyurethane foams. The very
low degree (if any) of isomerization of the CH .dbd.C(R)CH
-- group to unreactive species during the hydrosilation reaction results
in the unexpectedly high molecular weight of the copolymers of the
present invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . molecular weight. The utilization of such products have been
somewhat limited by the fact that the only high molecular weight
linear silicone-polyether block copolymers available in commercial
quantities are hydrolyzable in nature, i.e., the siloxane and polyether
groups are connected by .tbd.SiOC.tbd.. . .
SUMM . . . of ethers and polyethers having CH .dbd.C(R)CH --
end groups during hydrosilation permits the preparation of high
molecular weight nonhydrolyzable linear silicone-polyether
copolymers of the (AB) structure. These linear copolymers are
novel compositions of matter, with properties unattainable by prior art
approaches.. . .
SUMM . . . useful in a variety of applications in which they come into
contact with water or other protic solvents wherein hydrolyzable
linear silicone polyether copolymers would be unstable and, thus,
not suitable. Applications entailing water contact include aqueous
foaming and thickening agents, water soluble. . .

=> fil reg

=> e hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane

| | | |
|-----|---------|-----------------------------------|
| E1 | 4 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISILAZANATO/BI |
| E2 | 60 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISILAZANE/BI |
| E3 | 343 --> | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISILOXANE/BI |
| E4 | 3 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISILTHIA/BI |
| E5 | 3 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISILTHIANE/BI |
| E6 | 1 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISTANNA/BI |
| E7 | 1 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISTANNATHIA/BI |
| E8 | 1 | HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISTANNATHIANE/BI |
| E9 | 1 | HEXAMETHYLCYSTINE/BI |
| E10 | 2 | HEXAMETHYLDECANE/BI |
| E11 | 709 | HEXAMETHYLDI/BI |
| E12 | 73 | HEXAMETHYLDIALUMINA/BI |

=> s hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane/cn

L5 1 HEXAMETHYLCYCLOTRISILOXANE/CN

=> s octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane/cn

L6 1 OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE/CN

=> s decamethylcyclopentasiloxane/cn

L7 1 DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE/CN

=> s dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane/cn

L8 1 DODECAMETHYLCYCLOHEXASILOXANE/CN

=> s hexamethyldisiloxane/cn

L9 1 HEXAMETHYLDISILOXANE/CN

STN Columbus

```
=> s octamethyltrisiloxane/cn
L10      1 OCTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE/CN

=> s decamethyltetrasiloxane/cn
L11      1 DECAMETHYLTETRAILOXANE/CN

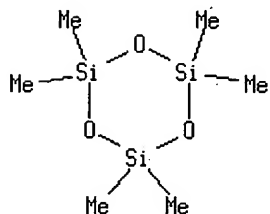
=> s dodecamethylpentasiloxane/cn
L12      1 DODECAMETHYLPENTASILOXANE/CN

=> s tetradecamethylhexasiloxane/cn
L13      1 TETRADECAMETHYLHEXASILOXANE/CN

=> s hexadecamethylheptasiloxane/cn
L14      1 HEXADECAMETHYLHEPTASILOXANE/CN

=> d 15; d 16; d 17; d 18; d 19-14
```

```
L5  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN  541-05-9  REGISTRY
CN  Cyclotrisiloxane, hexamethyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN  Dimethylsiloxane cyclic trimer
CN  Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane
CN  Hexamethyltrisiloxane
CN  LS 8120
CN  SDK 10
FS  3D CONCORD
MF  C6 H18 O3 Si3
CI  COM
LC  STN Files:  ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
               CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM,
               DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
               MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, ULIDAT,
               USPATFULL
               (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources:  DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
               (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
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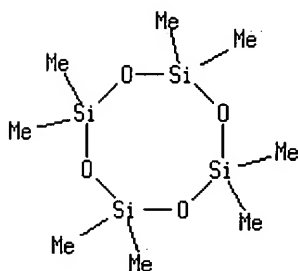


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837 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
59 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
837 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
103 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
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```
L6  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN  556-67-2  REGISTRY
CN  Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl- (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN  Abil K 4
CN  Cyclic dimethylsiloxane tetramer
CN  D 4
CN  Dabco DC 5258
CN  DC 344
CN  DC 5258
CN  Dow Corning 244
CN  Dow Corning 344
CN  KF 994
CN  LS 8620
CN  Mirasil CM 4
CN  NUC Silicone VS 7207
CN  Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
```

STN Columbus

CN Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxanes
 CN SF 1173
 CN SH 344
 CN Silbione V 2
 CN Tetracyclomethicone
 CN TSF 404
 CN UC 7207
 CN Union Carbide 7207
 CN Volasil 244
 CN VS 7207
 FS 3D CONCORD
 DR 104986-37-0, 83874-62-8, 117563-66-3
 MF C8 H24 O4 Si4
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

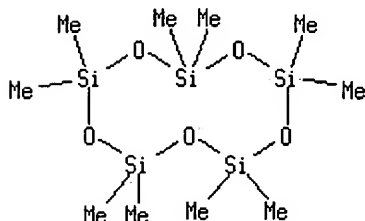


2188 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 209 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 2191 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 270 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 RN 541-02-6 REGISTRY
 CN Cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Cyclic dimethylsiloxane pentamer
 CN Cyclo-decamethylpentasiloxane
 CN DC 245
 CN DC 345
 CN Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
 CN Dimethylsiloxane pentamer
 CN Dow Corning 245
 CN Dow Corning 345
 CN Dow Corning 345 Fluid
 CN Execol D 5
 CN KF 995
 CN LS 9000
 CN NUC Silicone VS 7158
 CN Pentacyclomethicone
 CN SF 1202
 CN Silbione V 5
 CN Silicone SF 1202
 CN TSF 405
 CN TSF 465
 CN Union Carbide 7158 Silicone Fluid
 CN Volasil 245
 CN VS 7158
 MF C10 H30 O5 Si5
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS,

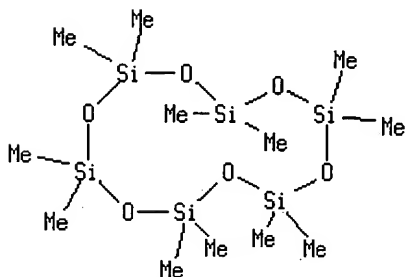
STN Columbus

CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DETHERM*,
 DIPPR*, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS,
 NIOSHTIC, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



1126 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 23 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 1127 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 48 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 RN 540-97-6 REGISTRY
 CN Cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN DC 246
 CN Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane
 CN Dodecamethylhexacyclosiloxane
 MF C12 H36 O6 Si6
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
 CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB,
 IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT,
 USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



291 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 292 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 35 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

'L14-19' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'

The following are valid formats:

Substance information can be displayed by requesting individual
 fields or predefined formats. The predefined substance formats
 are: (RN = CAS Registry Number)

STN Columbus

REG - RN
SAM - Index Name, MF, and structure - no RN
FIDE - All substance data, except sequence data
IDE - FIDE, but only 50 names
SQIDE - IDE, plus sequence data
SQIDE3 - Same as SQIDE, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQD - Protein sequence data, includes RN
SQD3 - Same as SQD, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQN - Protein sequence name information, includes RN

CALC - Table of numeric properties
PROP - Same as CALC

ABS -- Abstract
APPS -- Application and Priority Information
BIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data
CAN -- CA Accession Number
CBIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data (compressed)
IND -- Index Data
IPC -- International Patent Classification
PATS -- PI, SO
STD -- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS --ABS, indented, with text labels
IBIB -- BIB, indented, with text labels
ISTD -- STD format, indented

OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB ----- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

The ALL format gives FIDE BIB ABS IND RE, plus sequence data when it is available.

The MAX format is the same as ALL.

The IALL format is the same as ALL with BIB ABS and IND indented, with text labels.

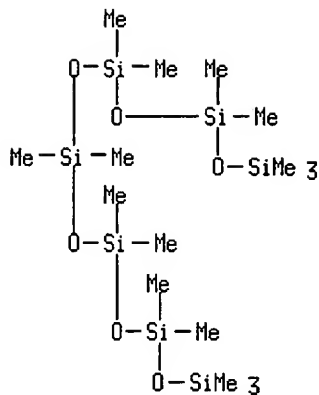
For additional information, please consult the following help messages:

HELP DFIELDS -- To see a complete list of individual display fields.
HELP FORMATS -- To see detailed descriptions of the predefined formats.
Any CA File format may be combined with any substance format to obtain CA references citing the substance. The substance formats must be cited first. The CA File predefined formats are:

ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (IDE):ide

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 541-01-5 REGISTRY
CN Heptasiloxane, hexadecamethyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Hexadecamethylheptasiloxane
MF C16 H48 O6 Si7
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM,
DETERM*, DIPPR*, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, SPECINFO,
TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

STN Columbus



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

54 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 54 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 16 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d l9; dl10; d l11; d l12; d l13; d l14

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 RN 107-46-0 REGISTRY
 CN Disiloxane, hexamethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Belsil DM 0.65
 CN Bis(trimethylsilyl) ether
 CN Bis(trimethylsilyl) oxide
 CN DC 0.65cs200
 CN Dow Corning OS 10
 CN Hexamethyldisiloxane
 CN HMDS
 CN KF 96L
 CN OS 10
 CN OS 10 (siloxane)
 CN SWS-F 221
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C6 H18 O Si2
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA,
 CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN,
 CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
 IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO,
 TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Me₃Si-O-SiMe₃

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2300 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 144 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 2303 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 233 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> fil capl uspatful

=> s l5-l14

L15 6047 (L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR
 L14)

STN Columbus

=> s l15 (s) (solvent or emuls? or cosmetic)
L16 723 L15 (S) (SOLVENT OR EMULS? OR COSMETIC)

=> s tocopherol
L17 31681 TOCOPHEROL

=> s l16 (s) l17
L18 0 L16 (S) L17

=> s l16 (s) silicone polyether
L19 3 L16 (S) SILICONE POLYETHER

=> d ti tot

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Silicone polyether-stabilized silicone latex solvent thickening

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Silicone polyether stabilized silicone latex solvent thickening

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Thickening solvents with elastomeric silicone polyethers

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-3

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:518296 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:145284
TITLE: Silicone polyether-stabilized silicone latex solvent thickening
INVENTOR(S): Beck, James Anderson; Cobb, Vicky Sue; Cuthbert, Cassie Emelia; Joffre, Eric Jude; O'Neil, Virginia Kay; Wrolson, Burt Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 897,493, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 5939478 | A | 19990817 | US 1997-969888 | 19971113 |
| EP 893467 | A2 | 19990127 | EP 1998-305752 | 19980720 |
| EP 893467 | A3 | 19990203 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 11193331 | A2 | 19990721 | JP 1998-205681 | 19980721 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1997-897493 | 19970721 |
| | | | US 1997-969888 | 19971113 |

AB The viscosity of a solvent is modified by thickening the solvent with a silicone latex. A silicone latex having a plurality of crosslinked polysiloxane particles is first prepd. by mixing the siloxane polymer, a surfactant, and water; emulsifying the mixt. to a gel phase; dilg. the emulsion with water; adding a cure package (i.e., a catalyst, a crosslinker, or both, or a self catalytic crosslinker); and then without removing the water from the latex and after the particles of siloxane polymer in the latex have been cured, mixing the latex and solvent to thicken the solvent, forming viscous liqs., gels, and pastes. Water in the latex thickened solvent compn. can be stabilized by adding a silicone polyether during mixing of the latex and the solvent. These stabilized latex thickened solvent compns. have beneficial properties such as clarity, shelf stability, and ease of prepn.; and therefore have wide areas of application, esp. as additives in antiperspirants, deodorants, and other personal care applications.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 541-02-6 556-67-2 31900-57-9D, Dimethylsilanediol
homopolymer, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated 31900-57-9D,
Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 42557-10-8,
Trimethylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane 59942-04-0

STN Columbus

155665-02-4D, Dimethylsilanediol-methylvinylsilanediol copolymer,
dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated 156118-35-3D, Dimethylsilanediol-
methylsilanediol copolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(silicone polyether-stabilized silicone latex
solvent thickening)

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:90438 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:144192
TITLE: Silicone polyether stabilized silicone latex solvent
thickening
INVENTOR(S): Beck, James Anderson; Cobb, Vicky Sue; Cuthbert,
Cassie Emelia; Joffre, Eric Jude; O'Neil, Virginia Kay
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 893467 | A2 | 19990127 | EP 1998-305752 | 19980720 |
| EP 893467 | A3 | 19990203 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| US 5939478 | A | 19990817 | US 1997-969888 | 19971113 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1997-897493 | 19970721 |
| | | | US 1997-969888 | 19971113 |

AB The viscosity of a solvent is modified by thickening the solvent with a silicone latex. A silicone latex having a plurality of crosslinked polysiloxane particles is first prepd. by mixing the siloxane polymer, a surfactant and water; emulsifying the mixt. to a gel phase; dilg. the emulsion with water; adding a cure package (i.e., a catalyst, a crosslinker or both, or a self catalytic crosslinker); and then without removing the water from the latex and after the particles of siloxane polymer in the latex have been cured, mixing the latex and solvent to thicken the solvent, forming viscous liqs., gels, and pastes. Water in the latex thickened solvent compn. is stabilized by adding a silicone polyether during mixing of the latex and the solvent. These stabilized latex thickened solvent compns. have beneficial properties such as clarity, shelf stability, and ease of prepn.; and therefore have wide areas of application, esp. as additives in antiperspirants, deodorants and other personal care applications. Thus, 100 parts of a vinyl-endblocked polydimethylsiloxane (prepn given) and 0.80 parts of a silicone fluid were mixed with 10.92 parts of an. aq. soln. contg. 27.7% Triton XL80N, 7.69% Germaben II-E, 0.96 parts of a soln. contg. 70% dimethylcyclsiloxane and 30% of a 0.5% platinum-contg. mixt. of 92% of a dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane, 7% tetramethyldivinylsiloxane, and 1% 1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3,-tetramethyldisiloxane complex until a 90% high solid silicone emulsion was formed. The particle size of the latex was 2.2 μ m.

IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 556-67-2,
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 1066-42-8D, dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated,
reaction product with tetramethyldivinylsiloxane 2627-95-4D, reaction
product with dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane 9016-00-6D,
Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsilyl endblocked 30110-75-9,
Tetramethyldivinylsiloxane 30110-75-9D, reaction product with
dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane 31900-57-9D,
Polydimethylsiloxane, trimethylsilyl endblocked 60828-78-6, Tergitol
tmn6 156118-35-3D, TMS-terminated
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silicone polyether stabilized silicone latex
solvent thickening)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:804037 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:67633
TITLE: Thickening solvents with elastomeric silicone

STN Columbus

polyethers
 INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Shizhong
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corp., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 882753 | A1 | 19981209 | EP 1998-109954 | 19980602 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| US 5889108 | A | 19990330 | US 1997-866993 | 19970602 |
| JP 11049957 | A2 | 19990223 | JP 1998-151280 | 19980601 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1997-866993 | 19970602 |

AB Low mol. wt. siloxane fluids are thickened herein by use of silicone elastomers. These elastomers are made by combining in one pot an SiH-contg. siloxane, a mono-alkenyl polyether, an α,ω -diene and a low mol. wt. siloxane fluid. An elastomer, i.e. gel, with polyether groups is thus produced. The elastomer can also be swollen with low mol. wt. siloxane fluid under shear force, to provide a uniform silicone paste which is useful for personal care applications, e.g., hair, skin and underarm. This paste has excellent spreadability upon rubbing, and possesses unique rheol. properties by being thixotropic and shear thinning. The silicone paste is easily emulsified with water to form a stable uniform emulsion, without using a surfactant to allow normally immiscible materials to become intimately mixed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (thickening solvents with elastomeric silicone polyethers)

=> s l16 (s) (vitamin e or vitamin b)
 L20 0 L16 (S) (VITAMIN E OR VITAMIN B)

=> s l16 (s) (folic acid or folate or niacin)
 L21 0 L16 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR NIACIN)